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09/890,506	01/11/2002	Ebe Hesterman	F-7079	3548

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Jordan & Hamburg
122 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10168

EXAMINER

HENCE, ANDREA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2854

DATE MAILED: 01/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/890,506

Applicant(s)

HESTERMAN, EBE

Examiner

Andrea A. Hence

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1st Th MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because legal phraseology has been used.

Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Drawings

3. For purposes of examination, Examiner used the drawings included in PCT WO 01/39976.

4. The subject matter of this application admits of illustration by a drawing to facilitate understanding of the invention. Applicant is required to furnish a drawing under 37 CFR 1.81. No new matter may be introduced in the required drawing.

5. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show the gripper unit as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

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6. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show the adjusting means and details of the alignment table as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

7. Claims 1-17 are objected to because of the following informalities:
- In claim 1, line 6, replace “cylinderin” with “cylinder in”.
 - In claim 1, line 7, replace “system” with “cylinder.”
 - In Claim 7, line 2, insert “,” between “(S)” and “second”.
 - Claim 13 recites the limitation "the traverse direction" and “the direction”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
 - Claim 15 recites the limitation "the area" and “the vacuum conveyor belts”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 1, it is unclear which structure comprises the feed cylinder and output cylinder.

10. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 5, the phrase "preferably 38" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

11. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 6, it is unclear what is meant by the phrase "second printing is effected."

12. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 7, it is unclear which structure "follows the feed cylinder (3) in the direction of rotation D of the counter-pressure cylinder (2)."

13. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

14. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled

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in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Referring to claim 7, the specification does not describe the structure of the format dependent compartments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

15. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

16. Claims 1, 2, ⁶⁻⁸~~68~~ and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Germann (4,633,777).

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Referring to claim 1, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine (See Figure 2) for printing sheets, comprising a single central counter pressure cylinder (6) and a number of at least four satellite printing groups (8) for first printing, which are assigned to said cylinder in a rotational direction (See arrow on (6)) thereof between a feed system (See Figure 2; the system that transports (1)) comprising a feed cylinder (2) and an output cylinder (10), characterized in that the counter pressure cylinder (6) is developed as a rubber blanket cylinder (See Column 3, line 12) and at least one additional satellite printing group (See Figure 2, blanket cylinder (16) and cylinders to the left of (1)) for at least single color printing is assigned to said cylinder in the rotational direction thereof (See arrow on (16)), behind the output cylinder (10) and in front of the feed cylinder (2) (See Figure 2).

Referring to claim 2, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine wherein the counter cylinder (6) is provided with a gripper unit which grabs a sheet (See Column 5, lines 20-23).

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Referring to claim 6, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine wherein second printing is located in the area between the feed cylinder (2) and the satellite printing groups (8) which follows in the rotational direction of the counter-pressure cylinder (6) (See Figure 2).

Referring to claim 7, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine wherein in the area of the first satellite printing group which follows the feed cylinder (2) in the direction of rotation of the counter-pressure cylinder (6) (See arrows in Figure 2), second and first printing occur simultaneously (See Column 4, lines 25-28).

Referring to claim 8, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine wherein the cylinders (8a) of the satellite printing groups (8) are in synchronous drive connection with the counter pressure-cylinder (6) and jointly are adjustable in the peripheral alignment relative to the counter-pressure cylinder (6). (See Column 4, lines 29-38).

Referring to claim 16, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine wherein said machine comprises printing groups for flatbed and/or rotogravure and/or letterpress and/or silk-screen and/or xerographic and/or ink jet printing. (See Column 5, lines 10-11).

Referring to claim 17, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine wherein the printing groups for first (8) and second printing (18) are arranged one after the other, without intermediate drying (See Figure 2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

17. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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18. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Germann.

Referring to claim 3, Germann teaches all that is claimed, except for a satellite printing machine wherein up to ten satellite printing groups for first printing and up to ten satellite printing groups for second printing are assigned to the counter-pressure cylinder. Germann teaches a satellite printing machine (Figure 2) with four satellite printing groups (8) on first printing and second printing. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann by duplicating parts and including up to ten satellite printing groups for first and second printing in order to further increase the number of images to the first and second sides of the webs processed in the first and second mode of operation.

Referring to claim 4, Germann teaches all that is claimed, except for a satellite printing machine wherein the counter-pressure cylinder comprises a periphery of 500 to 3000 mm. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann by using a counter-pressure (6) with a periphery of 500 to 3000 mm so that the counter-pressure cylinder can be used in a printing machine of a different size.

Referring to claim 5, Germann teaches all that is claimed, except for a satellite printing machine wherein the upper arc of a circle of the counter-pressure cylinder is provided with five satellite printing groups, comprising an angular distance of apparently 35 degrees to 45 degrees to each other. As seen from Figure 2, Germann teaches a satellite printing machine wherein the upper arc of a circle of the counter-pressure cylinder is provided with four satellite printing groups, comprising an angular distance of 35 degrees to 45 degrees to each other. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann by duplicating parts and including five satellite printing groups around the upper arc of

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a circle of the counter-pressure cylinder at an angular distance of 35 degrees to 45 degrees in order to apply 5 different colors to the first and second sides of the webs processed in the first mode of operation.

19. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Germann in view of Knauer et al (5,772,804). Germann teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejections. Referring to claim 9, Germann does not teach a satellite printing machine wherein said machine comprises a drive with toothed-wheel gearing. Knauer teaches a printing unit (See Figure 1) which comprises a drive with toothed-wheel gearing (18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann to include a drive with toothed-wheel gearing to aid in the adjustment of cylinders as taught by Knauer.

Referring to claim 10, Germann does not teach a satellite printing machine wherein said machine comprises a drive with one or several servomotors. Knauer teaches a printing unit which comprises a drive with motors (30-33). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann to include a drive with motors to achieve axial mobility as taught by Knauer.

Referring to claim 11, Germann does not teach a satellite printing groups driven by helical gear wheels which mesh with a helical gear wheel of the counter-pressure cylinder, in that the gear wheel is sectioned and the gear wheel section, which meshes with the helical gear wheel, is movable by means of an adjusting unit in the direction of the axis. Knauer teaches a printing unit driven by helical gear wheels which mesh with a helical gear wheel of the transfer cylinder, in that the gear wheel is sectioned and the gear wheel section, which meshes with the

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helical gear wheel, is movable by means of an adjusting unit in the direction of the axis. (See Column 3, lines 23-27). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann to include a drive with whereby helical gear wheels mesh with a helical gear wheel of the counter-pressure cylinder, in that the gear wheel is sectioned and the gear wheel section, which meshes with the helical gear wheel, is movable by means of an adjusting unit in the direction of the axis to aid in rotating the cylinders simultaneously in the same direction as taught by Knauer.

20. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Germann in view of Richards (6,145,435). Germann teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejections, except Germann does not teach a satellite printing machine wherein the feed system and the output system are disposed at essentially the same height above a base plane of the machine and define an approximately horizontal operating level. Richards teaches a web-fed rotary press wherein the feed system (28) and the output system (26) are disposed at essentially the same height above a base plane of the machine and define an approximately horizontal operating level (See Figure 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann whereby the feed system and the output system are disposed at essentially the same height above a base plane of the machine and define an approximately horizontal operating level to allow for variation in the machine set-up of known web-fed printing presses as taught by Richards.

21. Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Germann in view of Oda (4,854,232). Germann teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejections. Referring to claim 13, Germann does not teach a satellite printing machine wherein

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an aligning table is arranged before the feed cylinder, which during operation is adjustable in the traverse direction, in height in the direction of feed and/or diagonally to the direction of feed during the operation. Oda teaches a satellite printing machine where an aligning table (30) is arranged before the feed cylinder (See Figure 1), which during operation is adjustable in the traverse direction in height in the direction of feed and/or diagonally to the direction of feed during the operation (See Column 6, lines 66-Column 7, line 5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann whereby an aligning table is arranged before the feed cylinder, which during operation is adjustable in the traverse direction, in height in the direction of feed and/or diagonally to the direction of feed during the operation to aid in the transporting of the paper as taught by Oda.

Referring to claim 14, Germann does not teach a satellite printing machine wherein the aligning table comprises an adjusting means for changing the direction of feed of the printing stock. Oda teaches adjusting means (32) for changing the direction of feed of the printing stock. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann by including adjusting means (32) for changing the direction of feed of the printing stock as taught by Oda.

Referring to claim 15, Germann does not teach a satellite printing machine wherein the aligning table in the area of the vacuum conveyor belts is provided with format-dependent compartments. Oda teaches a satellite printing machine wherein the aligning table (30) in the area of the vacuum conveyor belts is provided with format-dependent compartments ((44),(38), (42)). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Germann by including an aligning table in the area of the vacuum conveyor

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belts with format-dependent compartments to aid in the feeding of the printing material as taught by Oda.

Conclusion

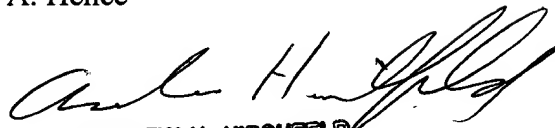
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrea A. Hence whose telephone number is (703) 305-8427. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday; 8:30a-5:30p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Hirshfeld can be reached on (703) 305-6619. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

Andrea A. Hence

AAH
January 9, 2003


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